



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Inquiring into their reason for saying so, I was told that there were no frosts here, and that time alone would exterminate it.

For the time being the disease is certainly contagious, if not epidemic, as can be demonstrated by several instances. The transit population is very apt to catch it, and it is not safe for Americans to pass through here just now. Every vessel coming of late from New York has had its victims, and I am unofficially but reliably informed that the steamship *Colon* that left here May 1 for San Francisco lost 3 people from yellow fever before it reached Acajutla, some 600 miles away. The steamship *Newport* that left for the same place the 10th instant had to send 1 cabin passenger ashore sick with the disease before it weighed anchor; he has died since.

The British consul here informs me that all vessels from Colon are quarantined in the ports of the British West Indies provided they are less than eight days from the place; if more than eight days there is free pratique, unless some death from the disease has taken place in the meantime. The French consul advises me to the same effect.

I hope to be able to give you better news by next mail, or by cable if necessary.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

VICTOR VIFQUAIN,
United States Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Yellow fever in Colon.

COLON, May 25, 1897.

SIR: I deem it my duty to invite the attention of the Department to the existence of yellow fever at this port, in a sporadic form. There is no contagion or epidemic as yet, and I have not thought it necessary to cable the information concerning it. I have found it somewhat difficult to get information from the authorities here, but now have official notice of 3 deaths and reliable information of two others during the last two weeks. All of the deaths reported were transients but one, and that one had not been a resident of the isthmus but a few months. The outlook is quite unfavorable, and I fear it may become epidemic, but in any event I will keep the Department advised as to the progress of the disease. There remain probably 5 or 6 cases to-day, mostly of a mild type.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSIAH L. PEARCY,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Statistical reports.

AFRICA—*Mozambique*.—Month of March, 1897. Estimated population, 10,000. Total deaths, 15.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton*.—Month of May, 1897. Estimated population, 50,000. Total deaths, 56.

CUBA—*Manzanillo*.—Two weeks ended May 15, 1897. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 50, including typhus fever, 5, and enteric fever, 18.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of April, 1897. Estimated population,

125,000. Total deaths, 193, including diphtheria, 2, and whooping cough, 3.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended May 22 correspond to an annual rate of 17.2 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,992,524. The highest rate was recorded in Liverpool, viz, 23.3, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 12.9 a thousand.

London.—One thousand three hundred and twenty-one deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 24; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 33; whooping cough, 28; enteric fever, 8; diarrhea and dysentery, 9, and smallpox, 1. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 15.4 a thousand. In greater London, 1,708 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 14.2 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 12 from diphtheria, 7 from measles, 11 from whooping cough, and 2 from scarlet fever.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 22 in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 21.9 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Carrickfergus, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Queens-town, viz, 28.7 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 183 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 5; whooping cough, 6, and 1 from enteric fever.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended May 22 correspond to an annual rate of 22.3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,518,347. The lowest mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 14.4, and the highest in Edinburgh, viz, 26.9 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 664, including measles, 49; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 5, and whooping cough, 35.

NOVA SCOTIA—*Windsor*.—Month of May, 1897. Estimated population, 3,000. Total deaths, 5.

WEST INDIES—*Guadeloupe*.—Month of April, 1897. Estimated population, 18,500. Total deaths, 18.

Two weeks ended May 12. Total deaths, 16.